REACT

LESSON 5 – JSX

CO2214 - PRACTICAL WORK ON CO2224

JSX

> JavaScript XML(JSX) - Extension to the JavaScript language Syntax.

> Write XML-like code for elements and components.

> JSX tags have a tag name, attributes and children.

Why do we need JSX?

✓ The truth is JSX is not necessity to write React applications. But,

> JSX makes your React code simpler and elegant.

> JSX ultimately trans piles to pure JavaScript which is understood by the browsers.

How does JSX Works?

✓ Let's create a Component without JSX and JSX.

1. Create new file called **Hello.js** inside the **Components** folder.

2. Write the code in **Hello.js** file

import React from 'react'

const Hello = () =>

{

  return (

```
    <div>

      <h1> Hello Inzam </h1>

    </div>

  )

}
```

export default Hello

3. in **App.js** import the Component by using the code.

import Hello from '. /Components/Hello';

use **<Hello />** inside the function app ().

✓ Now you can see the output in the browser and this is a JSX
   Version of Hello Component.

4. Now let's rewrite the component without JSX.
   ✓ To help us to do that React library provides Create Element
      Method.
   ✓ within the function now the code is in Hello.js is
      return React.createElement()
   ✓ This method accepts minimum at three parameters.
      1. String that specifies the HTML to be rendered.
         In our example

return React.createElement('div');

2. Optional Properties.

In our example we return null

return React.createElement('div',null);

3. Children for the HTML element.

in our example we pass 'Hello Inzam'

return React.createElement('div',null,'Hello Inzam');

✓ Now look at the browser, you can see the same output without h1 tag. now change the code like this.

return React.createElement('div',null,React.createElement

('h1',null,'Hello Inzam'));

✓ In the second parameter we have pass null value but, if we want to give an attribute to div tag we can write the code like this.

return

React.createElement('div',{id:'hello'},React.createElement('h1',

null, 'Hello Inzam'));

✓ Now look at the browser and check the inspect, similarly we can add the class to the div tag.

✓ In React Class has to be specified ClassName

return React.createElement('div',{id:'hello',

className:'dummyClass'},React.createElement('h1',null,

'Hello Inzam'));

JSX Differences Compare to Regular HTML

- ➢ Class -> className
- ➢ for -> htmlFor
- ➢ camelCase property naming convention.
  onclick -> onClick
  tabindex -> tabIndex